On the first expedition, they sailed along northern Ross Island to Mount Terror and Scott and two crew members tried to cross the Ross Ice shelf on a sled pulled by 19 dogs (November 1902 - January 1903).

Robert Falcon Scott (June 6, 1868 - March 29, 1912) was a British naval officer and Antarctic explorer. Scott led two expeditions to the South Pole

[](http://www.google.co.nz/imgres?start=112&sa=X&biw=1280&bih=621&tbm=isch&tbnid=OwO8undO37AuRM:&imgrefurl=http://www.australiangeographic.com.au/journal/view-image.htm?gid=9383&index=0&docid=60T-j4SrfcrtqM&imgurl=http://www.australiangeographic.com.au/assets/images/blogposts/9383/article-Robert-Falcon-Scott.jpg&w=325&h=492&ei=5blwUui-MMGMkAXIgYG4CQ&zoom=1&iact=rc&page=6&tbnh=190&tbnw=149&ndsp=25&ved=1t:429,r:18,s:100&tx=132&ty=134)[](http://www.google.co.nz/imgres?start=136&biw=1280&bih=621&tbm=isch&tbnid=PK9AwBSxAVtohM:&imgrefurl=http://www.npr.org/blogs/health/2012/09/27/161881513/cocaine-for-snowblindness-what-polar-explorers-packed-for-first-aid&docid=_nQKyc91L54VVM&imgurl=http://media.npr.org/assets/img/2012/09/27/85578386_custom-f14b38e6af20ad20f6f40c2d699013710945f335-s6-c30.jpg&w=948&h=1408&ei=V61wUuG8NYL7iwLct4A4&zoom=1&iact=rc&page=7&tbnh=189&tbnw=119&ndsp=29&ved=1t:429,r:52,s:100&tx=103&ty=97)[](http://www.google.co.nz/imgres?biw=1280&bih=621&tbm=isch&tbnid=wjnaP8y_m6ZOHM:&imgrefurl=http://www.thehistoryblog.com/archives/19017&docid=SbcYib4JZfeLwM&imgurl=http://www.thehistoryblog.com/wp-content/uploads/2012/08/Scott-team-at-South-Pole.jpg&w=2400&h=1536&ei=P61wUurBJIGriALbuoCwCA&zoom=1&iact=rc&page=5&tbnh=180&tbnw=281&start=80&ndsp=28&ved=1t:429,r:97,s:0&tx=207&ty=90)[](http://www.google.co.nz/url?sa=i&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&frm=1&source=images&cd=&cad=rja&docid=u0L-jOltiOIlQM&tbnid=D_iHDiHtLc2F1M:&ved=0CAUQjRw&url=http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_Falcon_Scott&ei=UpRwUvWrB8aMkwX1x4GwBQ&bvm=bv.55617003,d.dGI&psig=AFQjCNFvKg8oCiGNWKXE3sTC9JRjU2rr9g&ust=1383196083760540)

On the second expeditionScott set out for Antarctica again on June 1, 1910, on the ship called the Terra Nova. Its aims were to study the [Ross Sea](http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/510142/Ross-Sea) area and reach the [South Pole](http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/556356/South-Pole) .Scott arrived at McMurdo Sound and established a base on Ross Island. The expedition spent a year, laying depots of food and carrying out scientific investigations.

The weather on the return journey was exceptionally bad. Food and fuel supplies were low. Scott and his team all succumbed to exhaustion, hunger, prolonged bizzards and bitter cold down to -44 degrees celcius. After his death Scott was regarded as a national hero for his courage and patriotism, and his widow was given the knighthood that would have been conferred on her husband had he lived.

He was also racing [Roald Amundsen](http://www.enchantedlearning.com/explorers/page/a/amundsen.shtml), a Norwegian to be the first man to the South Pole. They reached Ross Island on January 4, 1911, and prepared for a sled trip to the South Pole. Scott's team reached the Pole on January 18, 1912, but they were sorely disappointed to find out that he was beaten by Amundsen who reached the Pole 33 days earlier.